

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXXVII.—No. 43

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOVEY'S THEATRE, Bovey—Box Detective—Out on the Loose.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—MARRIAGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—The New Drama of Divorce.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—The Ballet of the House of the Puppets.

FOOTHILL THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 30th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HYPHOTHETICAL COMPANY, Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ENGLISH OPERA—ZAMPA, or, THE MAELFIE BRIDE.

WOOD'S MUSICAL, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performances afternoons and evenings—DARLING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLAZER CROOK, Matinee—LA PERCHOLE.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—THE FUR'S MOTTO.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—Cavalry Volante, NERO ACT, or, DUTY, Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway—NORRIS ACT—ST. JAMES, Matinee at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue—LADY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery—NORRIS ACT, or, DUTY, Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 31st st., between 31st and 32nd—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 583 Broadway—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c., Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, February 14, 1872.

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IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS some of the Peers are anxious for the British people to have an opportunity for discussing the Alabama claims case outside of Parliament. They ask that all the papers be made public by the government. The ministerial party has, so far, refused. The Peers who are with the multitude are right, and may be found on the right side when the repeal of the law of patent in property is agitated in Britain.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SNOW BLOCKADE.—The difficulties of getting the trains through the snow this winter on the Union Pacific Railroad show the necessity of other railroad lines of communication across the Continent. We must have the northern route, where the snow does not lie so deep, and the southern route, where there is no snow, but perpetual spring or summer. There will be business enough for all, and each will have some special advantages.

AFTER THE SAVINGS BANK PECULATORS.—One of the alleged defaulting officers of the Bowling Green Savings Bank has been arrested and held to bail in fifty thousand dollars to answer certain charges preferred against him. It is also stated that indictments have been found against others of the same class of spoilers upon the earnings of the poor. In the midst of the works of reform now in progress there is none more worthy of encouragement than that which will place the management of savings banks in the hands of upright and responsible men and thus protect the depositors from the depredations of unworthy persons.

The Difficulty with England on the Alabama Claims—A Suggested Compromise on Thirty Millions in Gold.

We submit to our readers this morning a very interesting despatch from a special correspondent in London on the latest phase in that quarter of our new difficulty with England on those exceedingly troublesome Alabama claims. Thus it appears that no English government, in adhering to the Washington Treaty as it now stands (i. e., in reference to the American case as submitted to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration) could hold office for twenty-four hours; that this is absolutely certain, and cannot be too emphatically stated; that should the present government of Gladstone go out upon this issue its successors, from the very nature of the case, would be equally debarred from a recognition of our claims, and that the opportunity for an accommodation may be lost unless some mutual understanding, modifying the point of indirect damages, shall be agreed upon. Furthermore, we are informed that England, having heretofore definitely refused the proposition for a settlement in a lumping of our damages, she cannot very well advance it now; but that the United States might renew it, according to the protocol of the Joint High Commission of the 8th March last, and that a settlement on this basis might be arranged. Finally, we are assured that to settle this business England will pay the highest sum in gross suggested by the United States—viz., thirty millions of dollars in gold.

Now, if the treaty were still an open question this proposition of thirty millions in gold would doubtless be accepted by our government, in view of the great advantages to us, to England and to all the world of a complete adjustment of all outstanding disputes between England and the United States, and the establishment of relations of perfect friendship between the two countries. But the treaty has been ratified, signed, sealed and delivered, and the United States, as in duty bound, has undertaken to carry out its provisions in reference to the fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the San Juan Island boundary dispute, certain British claims and these Alabama claims. Our case on these claims, in pursuance of the treaty, is submitted to the arbitrators provided, and the case of England is also laid before this tribunal, and neither party, with proper respect for the other side or for itself, or for the chosen tribunal or for the solemn obligations entered into, can ask for the modification of the contestant's case as a condition of submitting to the arbitration.

Upon what ground, then, is it that Her Majesty's government advances this condition, this ultimatum, as it now appears to be, against our case? Upon the ground that our demands for consequential damages are unauthorized, extravagant, offensive, preposterous and intolerable. But this is a judgment upon them, and judgment belongs not to the plaintiff or the defendant, but to the Court. But are there not certain limitations laid down in the treaty for the government of each party in the submission of its case to the arbitrators? No. The treaty provides for the settlement of all existing differences between the two countries, and for the submission on our part, to the chosen arbitrators, of "all claims" direct and indirect, for losses resulting from the depredations on our commerce of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel confederate cruisers.

There is, in reality, no justification for this demand from England for the modification of our case. We suspect that the offence involved does not lie in the claims submitted for indirect and consequential damages, but that it lies in the acts, the facts, the indictment, specifications and testimony, and in the scorching and merciless argument establishing the perfidious character of England's neutrality and belligerent rights throughout the war of our great rebellion. It is a fearful indictment from one great nation against another in the processes of peace making. It is a case which reduces to milk and water the case of Bismarck against France, and to soft complaints the heavy accusations and condemnations of the Pope against the "sub-Alpine government" of Victor Emmanuel. It is a case which arraigns the British government before the bar of the civilized world, as guilty of a systematic course of double-dealing, treachery and false pretences, to an extent which dignifies the proclaimed piratical system of old Algiers and the uncertain diplomacy of the Chinese. The British government, we therefore suspect, has put on this face of injured innocence and honest indignation in order to neutralize, as far as possible, before the world, the terrible indictment of the American case.

Well, the diplomatic propriety of making up a case for war in carrying out a treaty of peace may be questioned; but we find no interdiction against this course in the treaty. The American case is the work of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Fish's able Assistant Secretary of State, and one of the two secretaries of the Joint High Commission, Lord Tenterden, being the other. But this case is before the Geneva Arbitrators as the case of President Grant, the American government and the American people; and it is endorsed as correct by those learned men in the law, Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. William M. Evarts, of counsel for our cause before the Geneva Tribunal. That most amiable of all diplomats, Mr. ex-Secretary Seward, in making up this case would no doubt have drawn it in its tone and temper as mild as a May morning. But Mr. Bancroft Davis belongs to a different school. He is a bellicose peace-maker. We think, now, we can detect his fighting propensities in Mr. Secretary Fish's motley correspondence, which shut the doors of peace between Senator Sumner and General Grant; and we are morally certain that this same trenchant Bancroft Davis is responsible for the wrath of Prince Gortschakoff touching the fearful details of the unfortunate Minister Catagay's derelictions.

Allowing, then, something for the astonishment and indignation of bluff John Bull to the remorseless treatment of England's neutrality and belligerent rights by the belligerent Davis in making up our case, the question recurs, What prospect is there for the lumping of our bill of costs in thirty millions in gold? England will not plead guilty in pleading to our case as presented. General Grant will not recall it in order to soften it down. It has gone before the world; it is according to the treaty, and it cannot be recalled. At

the conference of the Joint High Commission of the 8th of March last the American set before the British Commissioners, in general terms, our losses during the war of our rebellion, direct and indirect, from the depredations of the Alabama, &c., including the heavy expenditures incurred in pursuit of the rebel cruisers, the transfer of our merchant ships to the British flag, the enhanced rates of insurance and the prolongation of the war; and they proposed a specific sum in satisfaction of all these claims. Our Commissioners distinctly stated that, in hopes of an amicable settlement, they had made no estimate of our indirect losses, "without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement (a settlement in the lump) being made." Here, then, we have the treaty, and it completely covers our case, the proposition of lumping all these claims in a specific sum being rejected.

But England now, in order to settle this difficulty, will pay the highest sum in gross heretofore suggested by the United States, which, it appears, is thirty millions of dollars in gold. And why cannot this settlement be arranged? Because, we apprehend, it comes too late. As we understand the position of General Grant on this subject, it is fixed. He has submitted our case, he is ready to abide by the judgment of the arbitrators chosen; he accepts them as intelligent, just and impartial men. He does not expect that England will be called upon to pay off our national debt or anything like it; but he does expect, and the American people expect, that England will reconsider her present untenable position and stand by the treaty, and he and this people can wait a little longer, in the hope that Her Majesty's government will come back to this wholesome frame of mind. We are in no hurry, because the case, yea or nay, is in our hands.

Congress Yesterday—The Naval and Civil Appropriation Bills.

Both houses of Congress were engaged yesterday on the most legitimate business of the session, namely—the consideration of appropriation bills. The House had up the Naval bill, and the Senate the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. Mr. Hale, of Maine, who had charge of the Naval bill, made a most doleful exhibit of the condition of the navy, and showed how contemptibly inadequate it was to meet any sudden emergency of war. He made, also, some very serious insinuations against the integrity of Mr. Welles' administration of the Navy Department, declaring that out of the large number of vessels that were in service at the close of the war scores and fifties of them had disappeared and faded out of sight, leaving no more trace of what had become of them than if they were so many Flying Dutchmen. He had tried to follow them up and ascertain what disposition had been made of them, but had absolutely failed to make any discovery. Then Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, opened a broadside upon the administration in all its departments, accusing them of cooking up their accounts so as to confuse and bewilder Congress and the public, and so as to conceal enormous discrepancies, which he, however, professed to have discovered.

The House passed, after considerable discussion, a bill appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a government building in Albany, and which was understood to be the pioneer of a batch of similar bills to be reported for various cities and towns all over the country. Such a log-rolling measure was, of course, irresistible, and Mr. Garfield's efforts to impede or prevent its passage were utterly futile.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in obedience to the resolution adopted by the House on Monday, was prepared to report a bill removing all import duties from tea and coffee, but Mr. Dawes, its chairman, being refused consent to make a speech hostile to the measure, withheld the report.

General Sherman—From the Crimea to the Caucasus.

General Sherman is about to leave Rome and proceed to Naples. From this point he will travel to the Crimea and extend his tour thence to the Caucasus. So says our cable telegram. The General will thus stand at "the fountain-head, whence Europe spread." He will find plenty of matter to moralize over, and for reflection, by the way. In the Crimea he will again behold the monuments of a mighty war struggle; the graves of heroes who were stricken down in the death grip of battle while yet "full of lusty life," and also those silent wounds in which "rider and horse, friend and foe were in one red burial blent." In the Caucasus he will stand on the great Russian mountain line which divides Europe and Asia—on the boundary closing the isthmus which separates the Black from the Caspian Sea. Here he will see the location of the parent homes of many of the great warrior races, both of the Old World and the New, and may perhaps ask himself what manner of primal man could have dwelt in the region, who, from his simple wanderings to the plains, gave forth a progeny so persistent, so warlike, so destructive, and yet so indestructible? Points of grand idea, particularly when they are toned and softened by the Christian assuagement which will flow to his mind from the consolations of a visit to Rome, the centre from which Christianity has struggled for the regeneration of humanity from the consequences of its earliest demoralizations.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—

Caleb Cushing says the "American case," as prepared by Mr. Bancroft Davis, is, in his opinion, "a most able, thorough, complete, learned and effective exposition of the claims of the United States against Great Britain." Mr. Evarts says he is "satisfied of its ability and completeness." *Per contra*, Reverdy Johnson says, in effect, "the tone of argument employed in the case is too acrimonious; that much of its statements of history is cumulative and might be dispensed with without detriment; that the claim for indirect or consequential damages cannot be sustained under the clause in the treaty upon which Mr. Davis rests his judgment." Who shall decide between doctors high in the law like these disagree? But perhaps Mr. Johnson's views on the subject have been slightly soured or prejudiced by his failure to consummate a treaty with Great Britain when he had the matter in charge.

The Seventy and Their Experimental Character—The Wisdom of Our Legislators.

Mr. Alvord aptly illustrated the present condition of the pretended charter reform movement when, in last night's debate on the experimental scheme emanating from the Committee of Seventy—after several vain attempts to elicit an explanation of some of the prominent features of the bill—he drew attention to the fact that out of the twenty-one representatives from the city of New York not one knew anything about its provisions or its operation. "We look in vain for information from those for whose city this charter is intended," he said in substance, "and all we can learn from the whole twenty-one members is what one or two of them have heard from other people." This remark exactly hits the cause of the present muddle at Albany. No sound, practical proposition is before the Legislature, and the puzzled representatives are floundering about in the midst of the muddle of cumulative voting, minority representation, mottled boards and mixed commissions spread before them by the seventy wise men of Gotham. It is an instructive sight to see the legislative chambers filled with German dreamers and venerable theorists, whispering in the ears of members explanations of their curious propositions, and to find a body of one hundred and twenty-eight apparently sensible men gravely listening to section after section of a bill not one of them understands, and prepared, probably, to bestow it upon the great metropolis of the United States as a fundamental law under which a city of over a million inhabitants is to live and prosper. The Assembly considered the charter all day yesterday, at the morning and evening sessions, and adjourned before it had been read through by sections, to attend a party at the Executive mansion. At the close of the session Mr. Brown, the member from Cayuga, was commencing a written address, in which he declared that a Church in New York—meaning, of course, the Roman Catholic Church—had divided the spoils of the city with the Tammany Ring, whose greatest strength had been derived from this community of interests. In such intolerance and bigotry and in the midst of a profound ignorance of the work they are performing, the State Legislature is to manufacture a charter for the city of New York. There appears to be some probability that the bargains and bickerings now going on between the members and some of the parties in office in the city government are destined to defeat all legislation in regard to the municipal charter, and that affairs will be permitted to remain as they now are—at least until another Legislature convenes. This certainly would be preferable to a passage of an experimental scheme so arranged as to render corrupt combination not only easy but certain. General Sikes, who is now in Albany, and who has had experience in New York city government, might give the Legislature some useful advice, if they were honestly disposed to pass a good law with an eye to the single interests of the people and the prosperity of the city; but at present there seems to be no organization to prepare such a law and no disposition to enact it. Hence, we repeat, it would be better to leave matters as they are than to force upon the people a wild experiment which they do not understand and do not desire at the same time. A splendid opportunity exists for a practical, sensible man to make himself a reputation as a statesman. Let him draw a charter based on the HERALD's frequently repeated suggestions, in which New York shall be joined with Brooklyn and other suburbs in one grand municipal government, and in which concentrated power and direct responsibility shall be the simple but effective features. Such a bill would stand out in striking contrast to the muddled, incomprehensible trading and bartering scheme prepared for us by the German theorists, the effect of which would be to crucify New York between the thieves of the two great political parties.

A BRITISH PEER PROFOUNDING AN ALABAMA FINANCIAL PROBLEM.—

Lord Redesdale is troubling his mind in the matter of the future division of the Alabama claims indemnity money between the Northern and Southern States of the United States when England pays the American bill of damages. His lordship has placed the subject before the House of Lords in the shape of an arithmetical problem—a puzzling form, indeed, for his aristocratic brethren. The *quod erat demonstrandum* of the question may be safely entrusted to President Grant. Let Britain forward the cash; Grant will use it equitably. Lord Redesdale is, perhaps, liable to become confused in the matter of international accounts and balances, inheriting, as he must, from his father—Chancellor of Ireland at the period of the union with England—an idea of the terribly muddled manner in which the money matters of the two countries were at the time of the amalgamation of the public ledger.

GAMBETTA.—

The unhappy condition of France at the present time attracts universal attention. A storm approaches which may prove terribly disastrous to the nation. The radical republican element in the South is ready for work whenever the watchword is given. The government of M. Thiers is not over strong, and, what is more, it knows its own weakness. It is pretty clearly understood now that Gambetta is the head of this dangerous element, which only awaits an opportunity to launch the country again into the dreadful struggles of a civil war. The apparent inactivity of the ex-Dictator of Tours is regarded with suspicion. How suddenly he rose from obscurity in the early days of the republic until he exercised the influence of a dictatorship over France is already a matter of history. If the chance again presents itself there is little doubt but he will attempt a similar role.

Personal Intelligence.

Judge R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. United States Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, has arrived at the Hoffman House. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Brevoort House. Lieutenant Governor Webster Flanagan, and Colonel Tom F. O'Connell, of Texas, have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge B. M. Corwin, of Washington, is among yesterday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captain G. Etienne, of the Russian Navy, and the Baroness de Wallen, of St. Petersburg, are at the Hoffman House. The object of Captain Etienne's visit to this country is rumored to be to visit the fair daughter of one of the most esteemed of the officers of our Navy. The Count de Foresta, of Paris, and General Emile Bonnemant, late of the French Army, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. The former is to make a pleasure tour of the country; the latter has been for some time travelling on this Continent and is now about to return to France to arrange for the transfer of his permanent residence to Canada.

OBITUARY.

Peter G. Washington.

Colonel Peter G. Washington died in this city on Saturday night or Sunday morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a few hours' illness, from pleuro-pneumonia. Colonel Washington was a native of Virginia, but was reared and educated and passed almost his entire life in New York. When almost a lad he entered the civil service of the United States government and continued in it, with but a short interval, until 1857, when he retired from the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was chief clerk of the office of the Treasurer of the United States, from which he was transferred to the chief clerkship of the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and on the Auditorship becoming vacant he was promoted to the Presidency, as the proper person to fill the office. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He made many changes in the manner of stating accounts, requiring short and prompt settlements and holding all receiving as well as disbursing agents to a rigid accountability. His official integrity was unassailable. Colonel Washington had received a liberal classical education; his mind was clear and discriminating, his faculty for investigating intricate matters amounted almost to a passion, and he presented a fine, manly personal appearance. At the time of his decease he was one of the Vice Presidents of the Association of the Old Settlers of the District of Columbia and one of the members of the Washington National Monument Society.

Eliphaz A. Bulkley.

Hon. Eliphaz A. Bulkley, of Hartford, Conn., President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, died in this city on the night of the 12th inst., aged sixty-nine years. He has been twice a member of the Connecticut State Senate and once Speaker of the House.

General Sikes as a Mediator—"Let Us Have Peace."

General Sikes is at Albany on a special mission of peace, love, good will and the Governorship. He comes to our State capital fresh from the national capital, and is said by our correspondents to be armed with authority to say to the squabbling factions that the President desires them to cease their unseemly brawls and behave like decent men. It is hinted that he has also a more personal object in view, and that as he intends to retire from the Spanish mission in August next he would not object to taking possession of the figurative Executive mansion at Albany on the 1st day of January succeeding. However this may be, his acknowledged mission is a commendable one. As he tersely remarks, when he left Madrid he left Senator Conkling sulky and out in the cold, and when he comes back from the city of the Heraldo he discovers Senator Fenton in a similar uncomfortable position. He therefore tenders his well known diplomatic skill to heal the difficulties, and has set about to convince Senator Fenton that General Grant is not in terror of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency, and next to remind Senator Fenton's friends that all men cannot hold office at the same time and that their hour for enjoying the leaves and fishes may not be far distant. We fear that even the persuasive Sikes will fall to bring the factions at Albany in accord and to put a stop to the scandalous proceedings of the majority party. It is true that the operations of a reform Legislature, if the close of the session should be such as the opening indicates, are calculated to seriously damage the republican cause in the State of New York; but the rings and the lobbies are all powerful at the State capital, and, as they make their bargains for cash, it is not easy to circumvent them with promises, even made by one of the diplomatic corps and backed by the President himself. The quarrel of the outs against the ins cannot be settled by soft words. However, it is very well for General Sikes to make the attempt, and if he should not succeed he may at least be instrumental in furnishing the republican party an available candidate for Governor on the Grant ticket next fall.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION—SECOND CONCERT.

Under the above meaningless title, which would be more appropriate if applied to a Sunday school, is known the very best vocal society in New York. We say the best, because on no other musical organization do wealth and fashion bestow such unbounded liberality, and nowhere else can such eminent artists be found in a chorus. The chorus and orchestra are both large, well balanced and trained by constant rehearsals to a degree of perfection unattainable by other concert bodies, and in the conductor, Dr. James Peck, the society possesses a painstaking, accomplished and conscientious musician. Steinway Hall was crowded last night almost to suffocation, and the suggestion given on the tickets of full dress was attended to in every sense of the word. The bill was one calculated to elicit the attention and sympathy of every lover of music, as is attested by the following grand works:

Overture, "Struensee".....Meyerbeer
Requiem Mass No. 13.....Mozart
The admirably written brochure by Dr. Peck, which was the bill of the evening and which contained an elaborate and judicious and judicious criticism of the works performed, enabled each of the audience to follow the thoughts of the composer intelligently, is a feature in those concerts which alone would tend to their permanent success. The performance was very creditable, the chorus and orchestra doing their trying work bravely and with one spirit and unanimity. The soloists were Messrs. Gulager, Madame Javorska, Miss Henne, Messrs. Leggett, Remmetz and Herman. With the exception of Messrs. Leggett and Herman, who are deserving of much of the credit of the excellence for the interpretation of such music would be desirable in the laudable and regrettable entrance into the solo parts. The next concert takes place on May 2.

MRS. MOULTON.

This gifted artist, who was compelled, by reason of her husband's sickness, to suspend her concert tour, reappears again on Saturday next in Philadelphia. Mr. Moulton having sufficiently improved to warrant the step. The troupe is under the able management of Mr. George W. Colby, and includes Messrs. Leggett, Remmetz, and Herman, and Miss Henne. They will make a Western tour, appearing in Pittsburg, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, &c., and will have nothing to conceal, as they are in the East and South we are sure will follow her in the West.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

General Banks, having yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire into the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, he was to-day interrogated by gentlemen representing the interests of the company and in explanation of the object of the proposed investigation said he was impelled to take this step to satisfy his constituents, who write to him for the purpose of ascertaining what security there may be for the ultimate payment of the Northern Pacific gold bonds, which are having large sales in the United States, and in which persons of moderate means are, in some instances, investing their money; that he cannot answer these inquiries because there has been no inspection of the finished part of the road. No application has been made by the company for government lands and no showing has been made of the condition of the corporations. He did not offer the resolution in any spirit of hostility to the company, but merely for the reason stated. In response to this resolution the representatives of the Northern Pacific Railroad have formally stated to General Banks that they will cheerfully co-operate with the committee, and will place before it all the facts as to its present condition, resources and the prospects for the early completion of the road; that there have nothing to conceal, as they have about three hundred miles of the main trunk completed and fully equipped according to the requirements of the Government.

That commissioners have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to inspect this finished part of the road now they perform the service in a few weeks; that the company has had sufficient money realized from the sales of bonds by Jay Cooke & Co. to pay for the construction of the road thus far, and therefore has not sought the warrants for the land to which they are entitled from the government. The company has nothing to conceal, as they have about three hundred miles of the main trunk completed and fully equipped according to the requirements of the Government.

THE PANOMO TRAGEDY.

Chief of Police Campbell was put in possession of a letter a few days since which was picked up on Henry street, and which at first was supposed to be a slight clue to the assassination of the murdered musician, Panomo. There were names mentioned in it but upon investigation it was discovered that it was a letter from a man who was highly respectable and knew nothing whatever of the affair. The letter was not addressed, but was signed "Ellen," and the author advised "Ellen" to be very careful, as the letter was being read by a man who was a wicked person. The letter was undoubtedly written by some school boy, who was anxious to see his productions in print and adopted this method to accomplish his purpose.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Efforts to Forward the Mails in Coaches—A Gentle Mass Meeting—Protest Against the City Election—McKean to Confer with the President on the Territorial Deadlock—Deputation in Washington with the Attorney General Yesterday.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 13, 1872.
Arrangements have not yet been completed for the transmission of the mails eastward in coaches, but the negotiators are still going on. There is to be a great meeting of citizens to-morrow night to protest against the illegal manner in which the city election was carried on, and in which more votes were alleged to have been cast than were ever known in the county before.

A demand for a United States Registry law will be made. Judge McKean has been granted leave of absence by the President to consult personally with him and with the Attorney General on the situation in Utah.

A number of persons leave here to-morrow for New York, via San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama, believing they can get through sooner than by rail, owing to the present condition of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Reports this evening state that snow-bound trains are still near Creston, but the weather is warm and pleasant.

The snow shovellers are working day and night.

A Deputation of Salt Lakeites and Pennsylvanians Interview the Attorney General Concerning Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.
A number of gentlemen, citizens of Salt Lake City and of Pennsylvania, deeply interested financially in the peace and welfare of Utah, called on the Attorney General to-day and had a conversation with him in regard to the complications in that Territory, and asked that such a course be taken by the authorities in Washington as will lead to the reconciliation of matters which now have a tendency to retard the development and disturb the harmony of the people there. The interview was a pleasant one. The visitors were received courteously, and the Attorney General promised to give their suggestions a careful consideration.

ENGLISH OPERA—"DON GIOVANNI."

A performer is must be possessed of extraordinary powers of attraction to draw people from their homes in such a rain storm as that which deluged the streets last night. Yet there was a fair sized audience at the Academy, the parquet being well filled and a respectable sprinkling in the boxes. Mozart's immortal work was an appropriate one to succeed the more glittering, yet weaker opera of Herold, since in "Don Giovanni" and "Zampa" we have almost the same story of impiety and unbridled passion and the punishment thereof. But as strong contrasts serve to heighten beauty and power in any form, so the chief *dramme* of the most genial of all composers becomes more attractive when sandwiched between the gloomy and morose dramas of Herold and Zampa. The cast was the same as appeared last October, comprising the chief members of the company. It is needless to speak in detail at this late day of Maria Parpola-Rosa's Donna Anna, which is unquestionably the grandest and most finished of her operatic impersonations. An informal voice which used to be constantly heard among the audience, and an excellent conception of the exigencies of the role were the qualities brought by Miss Parpola to the role of Donna Anna. Mrs. Van Zandt is a charming Zerlina, and exhibits the requisite spirit and vivacity for the part. Messrs. Karl, Cook, Segura and J. J. Smith were highly commendable. On Friday night Mrs. Zeida Segura's first benefit in New York takes place, on which occasion she will appear in her favorite rôle of Nancy, in "Martha."

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION—SECOND CONCERT.

Under the above meaningless title, which would be more appropriate if applied to a Sunday school, is known the very best vocal society in New York. We say the best, because on no other musical organization do wealth and fashion bestow such unbounded liberality, and nowhere else can such eminent artists be found in a chorus. The chorus and orchestra are both large, well balanced and trained by constant rehearsals to a degree of perfection unattainable by other concert bodies, and in the conductor, Dr. James Peck, the society possesses a painstaking, accomplished and conscientious musician. Steinway Hall was crowded last night almost to suffocation, and the suggestion given on the tickets of full dress was attended to in every sense of the word. The bill was one calculated to elicit the attention and sympathy of every lover of music, as is attested by the following grand works:

MRS. MOULTON.

This gifted artist, who was compelled, by reason of her husband's sickness, to suspend her concert tour, reappears again on Saturday next in Philadelphia. Mr. Moulton having sufficiently improved to warrant the step. The troupe is under the able management of Mr. George W. Colby, and includes Messrs. Leggett, Remmetz, and Herman, and Miss Henne. They will make a Western tour, appearing in Pittsburg, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, &c., and will have nothing to conceal, as they are in the East and South we are sure will follow her in the West.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

General Banks, having yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire into the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, he was to-day interrogated by gentlemen representing the interests of the company and in explanation of the object of the proposed investigation said he was impelled to take this step to satisfy his constituents, who write to him for the purpose of ascertaining what security there may be for the ultimate payment of the Northern Pacific gold bonds, which are having large sales in the United States, and in which persons of moderate means are, in some instances, investing their money; that he cannot answer these inquiries because there has been no inspection of the finished part of the road. No application has been made by the company for government lands and no showing has been made of the condition of the corporations. He did not offer the resolution in any spirit of hostility to the company, but merely for the reason stated. In response to this resolution the representatives of the Northern Pacific Railroad have formally stated to General Banks that they will cheerfully co-operate with the committee, and will place before it all the facts as to its present condition, resources and the prospects for the early completion of the road; that there have nothing to conceal, as they have about three hundred miles of the main trunk completed and fully equipped according to the requirements of the Government.

That commissioners have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to inspect this finished part of the road now they perform the service in a few weeks; that the company has had sufficient money realized from the sales of bonds by Jay Cooke & Co. to pay for the construction of the road thus far, and therefore has not sought the warrants for the land to which they